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estimated 4000 to 5000 vines succumbed. The symptoms are: A trimmed and tied vine that has failed to put out shoots; a vine that has sent forth shoots, the latter dying after a few weeks; shoots and leaves that exhibit dwarfing; blanched and chlorotic leaves; leaves and fruit shriveling and dying in the summer; the presence of fleshy or corky excrescences on the stem, of minute black pimples on a dead spur, or of small reddish-brown spots on the green shoots. The disease is attributed to *Fusicoccum viticolum*, which is described as a new species.—F. L. STEVENS.

Origin of plastids.—Without giving any adequate evidence, even in outline, SCHILLER propounds the idea in a preliminary paper⁴² (which can have no other purpose than to secure priority, and this ought to be denied in such cases even if the guess proves correct) that the plastids of plant cells arise by the extrusion and fragmentation of nucleoli, whose fragments subsequently grow and change their structure. He "is inclined to the view" that the plant cell is therefore to be looked upon as binucleate, in the sense that the chromatophores correspond to a macro- or yolk-nucleus, a view which has lately been expressed by MOROFF for animal cells.—C. R. B.

Leaf blight.—STEVENS and HALL describe⁴³ a disease of apple, pear, and quince, whose prominent symptom suggests the name leaf blight. As it is due to *Hypochnus ochroleucus* Noack, they propose the name hypochnose, in conformity to a scheme for making names of diseases by combining euphonically the name of the fungus with the termination -ose. The disease resembles fire-blight (bacillose), but only the leaves are affected (no twigs), and they stand erect instead of drooping. The disease prevails in the mountain section of North Carolina, West Virginia, and Alabama, but is probably much more widespread.—C. R. B.

Geoglossaceae of N. A.—The attention of those interested is directed to an elaborate monograph⁴⁴ of this family of Discomycetes, allied to the better-known Helvella and Morchella types, as represented on this continent. There are eleven genera, and the original fifty-three species DURAND reduces to forty-two. We have no competence to review the work critically.—C. R. B.

⁴² SCHILLER, Jos., Ueber die Entstehung der Plastiden aus dem Zellkern. Oesterr. Bot. Zeits. 59:89-91. figs. 3. 1909.

⁴³ STEVENS, F. L., AND HALL, J. G., Hypochnose of pomaceous fruits. Ann. Mycol. 7:49-59. figs. 8. 1909.

⁴⁴ DURAND, ELIAS J., The Geoglossaceae of North America. Ann. Mycol. 6:387-477. pls. 5-22. 1908.